GENTLEMEN: Your paper of yesterday contained the address of the Adamantine State Committee of New York. As an act of justice I request that you will copy the address of the Union Democratic State Committee, a copy of which I enclose to you. Having both addresses before them, your readers will the better understand the matters in controversy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. H. GILLET.

ADDRESS TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN ELECTORS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. It is our duty, under a resolution passed by the Demo cratic State Convention which sat at Syracuse on the 18th instant, to address you on recent political events vitally affecting the organization and permanency of the Democratic party in this State. And we proceed to discharge this duty with a firm conviction that, in appealing as we do to your candor, your intelligence, and your patriotism,

we may safely rely on your giving a patient hearing to what we have to say, and a just verdict after you have maturely considered it.

It is not our intention to recall past events, further than to take a brief glance at the circumstances which have led, by natural gradations, to the present attitude of things, and to the position which the National Demo-cracy of the State have felt it a high and incumbent duty

It is scarcely necessary to allude to the well-known historical fact that under all the agitations of the past, fer a long series of years, the Democratic party has adhered with fidelity to the compromises of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union, and has resisted, with fear-less energies, all the attempts of faction and fanaticism to invade both. Nor is it necessary to claim that it stands now where it has always stood, as the friend and advocate of the great principles which lie at the founda-tion of our Government. It stands at this moment precisely where it stood in 1847, when a faction in this State resisted and split off from the regular Democratic State nominations, because the Convention refused to recognise the Wilmot proviso as an integral part of the Democratic creed. It stands upon the platform of 1848, where it stood when the same partisans raised the standard of re-bellion, and with a distinct abolition organization, and with abelition candidates, opposed and defeated the Democratic National and State tickets. And we encounter now the same politicians, partially disguised, and with a few accessions of interested or ambitious individuals who. from personal objects, have proved recreant to their national Democratic associations and affiliated with those they denounced as apostates from the cause of the Demoeracy and the Constitution, but the same in essence, in spirit, and in design.

Overborne by the pervading love of union and the high principles which animated the Democratic masses of the State and Nation, the Abelition faction sought, in a change of tactics, to recover possession and control over a party they had labored to dismember and defeat. They affected a sudden love of "harmony and union." They demanded readmission in the Democratic ranks, not as returning predigals, renouncing their errors, but as equals, nay, as captains and leaders. So far from any relinquish-ment of their heresies of opinion and course, they proclaimed their adherence to the former and their determination to uphold and maintain them. And they persisted on every public occasion in their avowals of oppugustion and hostility. In three successive State conventions they resisted and voted against an approval and recognition of the compromise measures; and, when compelled to yield to the popular Democratic voice, they demanded that the fugitive slave enactment should stand as an exaction to the complete of ception to a qualified and meagre approval of the great acts for the adjustment of the slavery agitation.

Such was their course in all the legislative proceedings in reference to those material measures of the National Democracy. Their most prominent leader assumed this attitude in unequivocal terms at the Freesoil gathering in Vermont, in the spring of '51, and on a like occasion in Massachusetts. In the last Baltimore Convention they resisted the adoption of the national platform, and their candidate for Attorney General now, with several of his Freesoil associates, voted against it. And it was at a period no later distant than the last regular session of our State Legislature that they refused to sustain the patrietic resolutions proposed and urged by the Demooratic members, approving of the national platform, the Inaugural Address of President Pierce, and the fugitive law. Led on by their Freesoil speaker, they resisted the adoption of those resolutions by every legisla-tive artifice and by open and determined opposition, and succeeded in throwing them beyond the session. And finally, when, at the succeeding extra session, the resolutions were brought at last to a vote, they fled from their seats, or, remaining in the chamber, voted in the negative.

Still more recently, at the meeting of the Democratic State Committee convened in the city of New York in July, for the purpose of calling the annual State Couvention, such of the Freesoil members of the committee as were in attendance renewed the attempt, sometimes within the room, and at other times hovering without, to prevent the adoption of the same resolutions. And Men's Democratic State Executive Committee," it was apparent from the proceedings that these cordial doctrines of the Democracy were not less repugnant to these than to other pretended friends of " union and harmony. Here a display of opposition very similar to that evinced in the State committee was exhibited by certain young men, who, after exhausting every artifice of parliamentary tactics in their efforts to evade a vote, when escape from it was no longer possible, imitated the insincerity of their leaders, and voted "aye" upon the very resolu-tions they had opposed and labored to defeat. A few only of their number had the courage and frankness to avow their real sentiments, and to vote in the negative upon the resolutions. Other significant occurrences at the primary and district meetings held in different parts of the State indicated a like spirit of hostility to these expressions of the sound Democratic sentiment of the

It may well be asked, whence this uniform and unceasing opposition to resolutions the transcript and affirmance literally of the sound national doctrines of the inaugural address of President Pierce, to which no true Democrat could hesitate to subscribe? In our judgment it springs from a design, deep and dangerous, which it is known has long been cherished, to abolitionize the Democratic party of the North, and, by obtaining the control of its organization, to convert it into "the great anti-slavery party of the country." This design was boldly proclaimed by John Van Buren, the ablest and most ninent of their leaders, in his speech already alluded to, before the Abelitionists and Prescilers of Vermont; and every act of his political life since, however concealed under professions at one moment to support and enforce the fugitive slave law, and by denunciations of its of the State and executive committees (for they were identical) produced much flattering among the abolition-izing politicians. The members of the State committee opposed to them, in letters to the Albany Atlas, their appropriate organ, publicly dissented from the action of the committee, except so far as the call for the State convention was concerned; but many of the newspapers refused to publish the resolutions.

crats, not without misgivings, acquiesced in the pretended scheme of "union and harmony." They were not un-willing to make an experiment in political action for an assumed public good, however contradicted by all past history and the lessons of experience in judging of the aims of ambitious, interested, or factious men. They were not unwilling to make sacrifices of feeling and po-sition, if by any such act of liberality they could effect a cordial and united support of the great principles and platforms to the maintenance of which they had so long devoted their exertions. But it was a false cry of "union minent National Democrats ceased for a moment. chief organ in the city of New York (the Evening Post) has not ceased to throw its envenomed and malignant but impotent shafts in that direction, in terms of the grossest personality. Its ally and associate, the Albany Atlas, and other Freesoil presses, have been scarcely less lavish of their abuse and crimination. Throughout the two late sessions of the Legislature their love of "union and harmony" has been signalized by one of the most atrocious acts of political persecution known in the annals of this or any other Commonwealth, in an attempt to impeach and degrade a Democratic State officer. The functions of decent regard to appearances, were perverted or disre-

And we ask your attention to another tyrominent exhibition of the peculiar manner in which these professions of "harmony and union" have been realized. At the legislative session of 1851 a bill passed the House of Assembly providing for the speedy cutsregement of the calmals of this State, the basis of which was no taxation, but the completion of these great works by an issue of stocks, to be repaid from their surplus revenues—the but the completion of these great works by an issue of stocks, to be repaid from their surplus revenues—the contributions selely of the products of the fact. The delegates were assembling there in an orderly and in the usual manner; many of them had assembled use the canals. In the Senate it encountered the active hostility of the same politicians that proclaimed the wilmout proviso and originated the impeachment. Twelve members of that body—some of them from a belief that the law was unconstitutional, and others from hostility to the progoed entergement test—resigned their seats; and thus, by preventing the eresence of a constitutional ratio of the State committee, informing members of the fact. The delegates were assembling there in an orderly and in the usual manner; many of them had assembled as short time before twelve o'clock, when an organized gang of fighting men, variously estimated at from fifty to seventy-five, rushed up the staircase, entered the half in a tumultuous and violent manner, and in a body forced their way to the platform, on which stood Mr. Story, the chairman of the State committee, informing members of the fact. The delegates were assembling there in an orderly and in the usual manner; many of them had assembled as short time before twelve o'clock, when an organized gang of fighting men, variously estimated at from fifty to seventy-five, rushed up the staircase, entered the half in a tumultuous and violent manner, and in a body forced their way to the platform, on which stood Mr. Story, the chairman of the State committee, informing members of the fact. The delegates were assembling there in an orderly and in the usual manner; many of them had assembled at from fifty to seventy-five, rushed up the staircase, entered the half in a tumultuous and violent manner, and in a body forced their way to the platform, on which stood Mr. Story, the chairman of the State committee, informing members of the fact. the Legislature, convened in the summer of that year, kind were heard.

the canal bill became a law. public object through an amendment to the constitution. to the constitutional provision, avoiding again the im-position of a tax upon the people, as urged by the enesources-was proposed in the Senate by Messrs. Cooley and Vanderbilt; and it passed that body by a very large majority. Such, however, was not its fate in the house. There an unscrupations presiding officer and his associates, the coalesced friends of "union and harmony," reand after a full interchange of opinion, having ascertain tary ebstruction, and the session closed leaving it undisposed of on the general orders. At the extra session also the same exhibitions of hostility delayed actions. the same exhibitions of hostility delayed action upon it, until the popular expression became so unequivocal, and the fear of consequences so strong, under a natural sentinue the proceedings at that place. One delegate only, sibility to the proceedings of a coming State convention, from which they hoped to secure a renomination, or their friends to obtain control, and to the results of a trial at jority were unused to such movements, the proposition the polls, that the State officers gave the signal, and at was declined, and Mr. Grant left us, to be rewarded, as once a change of tactics in the Assembly passed the proposed amendment substantially as it came from the Senate, without a dissenting vote. It is a rare thing in the partisans in Oswego county had, on the day preceding history of parties to witness greater obliquity or greater

The union of all true Democrats upon cordial and sincere grounds of principle, and even an honest change of position, when demanded by the public good, is an object of approval and admiration. But when old hatreds and municated to you in the resolutions passed and the ticke opinions are alive and apparent, and when active and we have presented for your suffrages. rancorous hostility assumes a sudden attitude of acquiescence, we have a right to suspect the motives that prompt both, and to rely upon the sincerity of neither, when the object shall be attained. No intelligent citizen, we think, will be deceived by these occurrences. No one will be live that the health t lieve that the hostility of these politicians to the enlarge-ment and completion of the canals, so long and so uniformly manifested, has become extinct, or that its viru-lence is abated. No one can doubt that if they succeed trailize this preponderance two extraordinary but characin sufficient numbers in the Senate and Assembly districts | teristic modes were resorted to-the introduction of spuat the approaching election they will be prompt and ac- rious contesting delegations, and the employment

contested elections in the several Assembly districts, they carried a decided majority of the delegates. But a fact which ought to have confirmed their preponderance induced in the defeated coalition only a stronger determination of the committee assaulted, their chairman actions of the committee assaulted and peaceable transactions of the committee assaulted as a committee as chosen delegates. It was well understood that, to the extent required to annul and counteract the majority of the National Democrats unquestionably chosen, this game would be pushed. Thus at the opening of the Convention some thirty-five contestants entered the field. In force the fugitive slave law, and by denunciations of its provisions at another, has been in furtherance of this object. To it he has bent all his energies. With it he hopes to build a Northern Confederacy strong enough to override and subvert the rights and institutions of the South, and to secure his own personal elevation. Hence these resolutions of the Democrats of the Legislature and the Postmaster; and from the interior they were these resolutions of the Democrats of the Legislature and the South, and to secure his own personal elevation. That high functionary have proposed the withdrawal of their spurious Tammany delegation, and such a division of the representation from the city of high station under the Federal Government in the city of New York, the Surveyor of the Port, the Naval Officer, and the Postmaster; and from the interior they were the resolutions of the Democrats of the Legislature and Oswero, the Postmaster at Hudson, the Collectors at Was to carry through an endorsement of the State Adminabolitionizing movement, and covering their purpose under the delusive cry of "union and harmony" and a pretended zeal for the national Administration, steadily appeared among the contesting delegates, and were active cability. In short, there was left the national delivery and appeared among the contesting delegates, and were active cability. In short, there was left the national delivery and appeared among the contesting delegates, and were active cability. For three successive State elections the National Demo an immediate object, are antagonists in feeling and pur-pose to all the current of his political life, past and for the We have now given you an accurate and tru

action. was founded, not in a sincere surrender of past hatreds and old avowals, but a coalition between those who sought a return to power and control, and a few National Democrats who, aided by the combination, nimed at place and elevation. The leavestle of Francisco with induced us to take the course and assume the attitude we felt; it our duty finally to adopt. When Democrats who, aided by the combination, aimed at place and elevation. The leopards of Freesoilism had not were ached that place, all the influences, official and permanded up a ticket entirely worthy of your support, and the departs of Freesolism had not sonal, brought to bear upon delegates, to overawe their elements and analogies as to change the character and elements and analogies as to change the character and qualities of men. At no time have the assaults upon proficed by whom, in the several districts, they had been then go to the polls and rote. Their elected, were obviously actively and unscrupulously at work; and it is not too much to say that upon the timid or interested such influences were not without effect. But there was another and a new element brought into the arena-one which neither the desperation nor the audacity of political partisans, however familiar with such associations in their localities, has ventured before to introduce for practical performance at a Democratic State | Monroe.

Convention. A numerous band of bullies and fighting-men, chiefly from the city of New York, with some slight additions from Albany and other places, were brought upon the Oneida, (short term;) Charles H. Ruggles, of Dutchess, the chair, the forms of legislation, all justice, and even a ground. Among these were no less than three of the miscreants who were indicted and convicted for the murgarded, and thrown into the scale of this "harmonious" derous and unprovoked assault made on Augustus Schell, persecution. Every possible engine has been brought to the assault, and every means employed to accomplish cratic General Committee of the city of New York at are all well known to you for their high personal characters.

and thus, by preventing the presence of a constitutional vote, defeated the act. At a special election held in the ensuing month the popular disapprobation. ensuing month the popular disapprobation was manifested in the defeat, by large majorities, of five of these Senators who were candidates for re-election; the defeat of ators who were candidates for re-election; the defeat of a sixth by a tie vote; and the election of a seventh by a bare majority of three or four. To the remaining five shaken off by him. A scene of indescribable confusion there was no serious opposition. At an extra session of ensued. Yells, hooting, shouting, and clamor of every

When order had been temporarily restored, Mr. Story the canal bill became a law.

At the ensuing fall election the present State officers of Chenango, as temporary chairman. At the same insurance candidates on the "united" Democratic ticket, of Chenango, as temporary chairman. At the same insurance candidates on the negular sentiment, or such stant Mr. Madden named Mr. Skinner, of Wyoming. Such was their respect for the popular sentiment, or such stant Mr. Madden named Mr. Skinner, of Wyoming. their desire of success, that on the eve of the election Both put the question, and both declared it carried, and throughout the State, pledging themselves to carry out the provisions of the canal law. This performance, and this alone, rescued them from defeat. But they were scarcely invested with the seals of office when they commenced the labor of procuring a judicial decision against its constitution. menced the labor of procuring a judicial decision against its constitutionality. In this effort they were successful; and it became necessary to accomplish this important gates to retire to the further end of the room. Two or these fighting men stood next to him, one on either side At the late annual session an amendment, in conformity prepared—for they were armed—to repeat the same opeto the constitutional provision, avoiding again the imchairman of the New York general committee; but no sig mies of the enlargement, and relying for the completion of the public works upon their own revenues—the voluntary tolls paid by the great army of growers and ship-act as joint chairmen; and secretaries having been named pers, who, through these noble channels of intercourse the roll was called, and the delegates and contestants in and transportation, enrich our State and enlarge its reasonable that the Convention take a recess until four and carried that the Convention take a recess until four o'clock, and we left the hall.

The same afternoon, at three o'clock, a large number tinue the proceedings at that place. One delegate only, Mr. Grant, of Oswego, recommended that we should go back to Brintnall Hall and "fight it out." But, as the mawe afterwards learned, by being made president of those the State Convention, got up a spurious meeting and ap pointed a delegate to contest his seat, who, for an ob-vious reason, omitted to appear in that capacity. We accordingly resumed and concluded our legitimate

business; and the result, fellow-citizens, has been com-

Democratic party, by a decided preponderance in the State, was clearly with us. It was largely and emphatitive to defeat, in the next Legislature, the constitutional physical purchased force. Either or both were to be amendment they reluctantly pretended to aid in passing when its passage was beyond their power of prevention.

Such, fellow-Democrats, were the occurrences and indications under which the National Democrats proceeded was set in motion in December last, in the city of New within the past month to the choice of delegates to the recent State convention. It is well known that, in fairly resenting three-fourths of the Democratic electors of that nation and a more unscrupulous effort to frustrate the struck down and his life endangered, and all were driven popular Democratic will. Steps were at once taken in out by an armed gang of hired desperadoes, employed for several of the districts where they had suffered defeat to withhold, by fictitious contestants, seats from clearly addition to this mode of reversing or overcoming a majority, most extraordinary efforts, in every form of persuntained possession of the hall, and voted to install themsion, inducement, or intimidation, were resorted to. A vast array of official influence, the force of station, the auxiliaries of wealth, and the appliances of power were in the selection of sixteen spurious delegates, who apthrown into the arena. We were called, indeed, to witness a remarkable spectacle, one hitherto unknown in instances the same, as that which invaded Tammany Hall. the history of our political Conventions. The Chief Magistrate of the State appeared on the ground, not by proxy, but in his own proper person, and consented to enter the lobby foremost in the active expedients and appeals deemed essential to paralyze or overcome the of hired fighting-men, they would have brought to the national Democratic majority, and to control and direct | Convention an earnest spirit of conciliation, and would the movements of the Convention. That high functionary have proposed the withdrawal of their spurious Tammany Rochester and Oswego, the Postmaster of Buffalo, and other official auxiliaries. Every thing was promised and every thing threatened that the emergency seemed to determine the machinery of spurious delegations and armed bullymand. Mr. Cochrane, known as a prominent leader in the Freesoil movements, and in the employment of Freesoil auxiliaries, assumed to speak "by authority," and the personal solicitations of high official functionaries, to denounce with summary vengeance all who should and, finally, by an armed and hired interference. If unventure to decline their association or resist their dicta- attainable through all this formidable preparation, they in bringing all the power of their official positions to con-trol the organization and action of the Convention, that the responsibility of their course rests any where but years and the convention in the Convention to force or fictitious the responsibility of their course rests any where but upon | claimants, and acquiesce in the endorsement of the State themselves, and least of all upon the source of their ap-pointment to office. The distinguished head of the Naonal Democracy, the President of the United States, can dates and the avowal of principles, for the Democracy by have no sympathy with the course or the designs of men whom they were delegated, unmolested by violence of whose antecedents are all at war with his own patriotic extraneous pressure. They chose the latter. They precareer, and who, whatever may be their professions for ferred a fairly constituted National Democratic Conven-We have now given you an accurate and truthful reci-

future, and the avowed principles that govern his public tal of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, the antecedent occurrences, and the events imme-But we will not detain you longer by any reference to diately connected with it. We have sought to do this in

For Secretary of State-George W. Clinton, of Eric. For Comptroller—James E. Cooley, of Richmond. For State Treasurer—Winslow C. Watson, of Essex. For Attorney General-James T. Brady, of New York. For Canal Commissioner-John C. Mather, of Rens

For State Engineer and Surveyor-John D. Pay, For State Prison Inspector - Miles W. Bennett, of

Onondaga.

For Judges of the Court of Appeals-Hiram Denio, of (full term.) For Clerk of the Court of Appeals-Samuel S. Bowne,

their purpose; and the treasury of the State has been heavily drawn upon to satiate the vengeance and gratify the malignity of these clamorous friends of "union and harmony." The pursuit of a "victim" was continued with unabated vindictiveness through the present year, and during all the struggle of choosing delegates to the State Convention; and although it has resulted, as the port, and Mr. Fowler, the postmaster of New York of friends of John C. Mather were confident it would, in the triumphant viadication of that intrepid Democrat and carpable public servant, and has covered his canemies, with confusion and disgrace, it is not the less the most significant in the Democratic ranks.

More than this; at it wery threshold of the Convention the Washington Union, the metropolitan adjunct of those affinited presses and politicians, following up its at tack upon the Albany Argus and others among the ablest and most consistent and uniform of the Democratic press, threw in its provocative to "union and harmouy" in a sinister missive, unamanly and disingenuous, directed against our distinguished fellow-eitinen and inflexible National Democrat, Daniel S. Dickinson, charying him—the heavening approach of the bemocratic proceedings of that body. It boded no stimulation, and altifuciants following up openent of the Democratic party when the Executive of the substitution, will be conducted wisely and well. And if they should secure, as we hope they will be conducted wisely and well. And if they should secure, as we hope they will be conducted wisely and well. And if they should secure, as we hope they will be conducted wisely and well. And if they should secure, as we hope they will be conducted wisely and well. And if they should secure, as we hope they will be conducted wisely and well. And if they should secure, as we hope they will be conducted wisely and well. The forever selected to those who have brought disgrace of the particular to the provided against our distinguished fellow-citizen and inflexible pagainst our d

large and respectable audience in attendance, against any violence threatened or intended. No menace of that character had been made. The pretence was the last

JOHN DIMON. NATHAN BARRETT, ROBERT MCCLELLAND, DANIEL D. CAMPBELL. Vice Presidents. JOHN RUGER, JAIRUS FRENCH. THOMAS J. REYNOLDS, ROBERT H. SHANKLAND, GIDEON J. TUCKER, JAMES H. HUTCHINS, PLINY M. BRONLEY, Secretaries. JOHN S. NEFEW,

POLITICS IN NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 28, 1853. Messrs. Gales & Seaton: In a recent number of your paper you published an address of the "Adamantine' State Committee of New York. In a note of the 26th instant I requested you, as an act of justice, to publish the address of the "Union Demogratic State Committee." As your paper of this morning contains a second Adamantine address, following my note, an error was doubtless committed by me in enclosing you the address. I obtained what I supposed to be a copy at the office where published, and enclosed it without examining as I ought. I now enclose the Union Democratic Address, signed by Dean Richmond and others, with the request that you will give it an early insertion, which will enable your readers to understand the matters in controversy.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, R. H. GILLET

ADDRESS TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN ELECTORS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The undersigned, members of the State Central Committee, just appointed by the Democratic State Conven-tion, all of whom were present during the action and de-liberations of that body, as members or witnesses of its proceedings, deem it their duty to call attention to a single fact which marred the otherwise gratifying unanimity and harmony of that body, and to repell a calumnious and unfounded charge made against its members.

The majority of that Convention, deeply impressed with a desire to maintain the unity of the Democratic party, and feeling themselves imperatively instructed by the Democratic masses to make all sacrifices of personal feeling or interest that might interrupt or in any way en-danger its harmony, and thus imperil the cause and its great principles, assembled at Syracuse, determined to maintain the most fraternal feelings towards all the representatives of the Democracy, and to carry the spirit of onciliation to the utmost bounds of concession that could be demanded of them by any portion of its party.

The sense of the magnitude of the interests at stake in the approaching contest, not only in the National Administration, but in the policy of the State, now about to assume, under a constitutional amendment, the comple-tion of the canals, increased this feeling of solicitude. They felt that they would be held, therefore, justly reprehensible, if from any tenacity in their preferences for candidates, any hesitation as to the avowal of their principles, any want of a spirit of union, they have giver cause of resentment or of alienation to any portion of the delegates commissioned to act in that body.

It became painfully evident, however, before the meet-

ing of the Convention, that there was on the part of a small minority of the delegates chosen, and of others not delegates acting with them, a foregone determination to prevent concert of action, to break up the consolidated organization, and to produce alienation and discord, with a view to an ultimate secession from the Convention, and the defeat of its candidates.

The Convention was called to meet in this city at 12 M., on the 13th of September. There was no further designation of a place, but the municipal authorities of Syracuse had assigned the large room of the City Hall for

in the papers of the city and by handbills. It was ascertained, however, on the morning of the Conadvice and instigation of others not members, had deterformed him of the general impression that the meeting of common interest to destroy the ascendancy was to be held in the City Hall, and of the preparation that had been made for the convenience and good order | ministrations. of the Convention. Mr. Story declined to recognise the City Hall as the place of meeting, or to give any information in regard to where he and his friends would assemble. Mr. Story was informed that a quorum of the State committee were in Syracuse, and were desirous of perarily perilled the Democratic party.

It was not till a large majority of the delegates were assembled at the City Hall, a few minutes before twelve o'clock, that they casually learned that a handbill had been just then posted, signed by Mr. Story, naming Brint-nall Hall as the place of holding the Convention. Ap-prehensive lest a misunderstanding on a minor point withdrawing from them that recourse, will probably not might mislead some of the delegates, and anxious to pre- much disturb the proportions of parties, while it will enavent any estrangement upon such a pretext, the majority adjourned to Brintnall Hall, and entering found a comparatively small body of delegates, and a number of persons who at this day, in the midst of universal Democratic o-operating with them, there assembled, under closed success throughout the Union, raise here the cry of disdoors, in an insufficient room, and inadequately provided for the meeting of a convention. They took their places in the room. At the hour of 12 M. Mr. Story read the call of the Convention, and called it to order, and nominated by the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention. nated Ira P. Barnes, of Chenango, for chairman, put the question, and declared it carried. The Hon. John B Skinner, of Wyoming, was simultaneously moved as temporary chairman, the question put by the mover, and de-clared carried. Both nominees ascended the platform to-gether and assumed the functions of chairmen. For the ourpose of ascertaining the sense of the Convention as which of these officers was the choice of the majority of the delegates, it was moved, and unanimously carried that, as in similar cases in former conventions, tellers should be appointed to call the list of delegates and enable them to signify their preferences. Mr. Skinner appointed Mr. Madden, of Orange; and Mr. Barnes, Mr. Grant, of Oswego. To facilitate this preliminary business, the Convention unanimously authorized two tempo rary secretaries to be appointed-Mr. Bebee, of Tioga by Mr. Skinner, and Mr. Russell, of Ulster, by Mr

Barnes. The roll was then called by unanimous agreement, and the delegates and contestants responded, handing in their credentials of claims to seats, and having their names duly inscribed on the roll. Every delegate or claimant was heard, the rights of all equally recognised, and the proceedings conducted throughout with entire unanimity, and without any expression of dissatisfaction, or any complaint, other than arose from the insufficiency of the accommodations of the room in which the delegates were assembled. The procedure was the only mode in which the true character of the Convention could in any way be arrived at with any degree of fairness, and was the me-

This order of business being thus completed, Mr. Ward, of Westchester, moved that—the list being com-pleted and order restored—the Convention take a recess until 4 P. M., which was carried.

At 4 P. M. the Convention reassembled at Brintnall Hall, the majority of delegates being present, and all the officers chosen during the proceedings of the morning taking their places, except Mr. Barnes, who had been designated as one of the chairmen. A committee was appointed to inform him that the Convention awaited his attendance. After an absence of half an hour, the committee, through their chairman, Mr. Mabbitt, of Dutchess, returned and informed the Convention that they had found Mr. Barnes closeted in a room in the Globe Hotel, apparently acting in a meeting there assembled, and that he These gentlemen who have been placed on this ticket had handed the chairman of the committee the following

"I have been waited upen by James Mabbitt, Esq., of Dutchess, requesting my attendance at Brintnall Hall to act as presiding officer, in conjunction with the individual who claims to have been selected for that purpose. My reply is, that myself and friends do not consider our lives in safety in an assemblage controlled and overawed by bullies, imported for that purpose, and therefore respectfully present my compliments to the persons there assembled, and decline participating further therein.

"Very respectfully, yours.

"Very respectfully, yours,
"RA P. BARNES." "SEPT. 13, 1853. This was the first intimation the Convention had of the existence of any violence or even disorder, or of confusion, such as to interrupt the progress of its business. We do not hesitate to pronounce the assertion false. The charge was a libel on the character of the Convention, and of the city in which it was assembled. It was equally an insult to those who made it and to those from whom t emanated, who must have known that they would have found protection at the hands of the majority, and the

excuse of a small body of delegates and others to bring about a secession from the Convention; and its falsity and frivolousness are the conclusive evidences of the absence of all just and reasonable grounds in the action of the majority for dissent or estrangement. Up to the time that this announcement was made there had been in truth no division in the Convention. The had been in truth no division in the Convention. The two delegates named as chairmen were appointed without dissenting votes, and had co-operated together throughout the proceedings. The two tellers and the two secretaries, unanimously appointed on the nomination of the two chairmen, had acted together with entire good feeling in perfecting the list of delegates. Ninety-

eight uncontested delegates had presented their creden tials, and been enrolled as members. A Convention had thus been formed whose right and duty it was to choose a chairman, and proceed to pass upon the contested seats—a body whose known respecta-bility and character for firmness and justice, and whose nearly equal division among what had been the former sections of the party, were a sufficient guaranty of the impartiality and integrity of their decisions and of their disposition and ability to maintain order and repress vionce or menace in the body of which they were members. Upon the vote for adjournment there was a mo-mentary disagreement; but this was removed by the concurrent declaration of the two chairmen that the motion was carried. No question as to candidates or measures had been raised, and the rights of no delegate or claimant of a seat had been disregarded or in the slightest de-gree prejudiced. Nothing had arisen to inspire a doubt of the fidelity of any member of the Convention to the terms upon which the organization of the united Demo-

succeeding years, it had been consolidated. The Convention, thus fairly constituted, then proceeded to elect John B. Skinner, of Wyoming, temporary chairman, who received sixty-four of the votes of the following uncontested delegates, whose names had been duly entered upon the roll as such at the forenoon ses-

Albany,	1 Ben. F. Sayre.	Onondaga,	1 W. T. Graves.
Allegany,	1 Martin Grover.		2 Nathan R. Teft.
Cayuga,	1 W. S. Ingham.		3 Julius C. Kinne.
	3 W. F. Cooper.	Oneida,	1 N. P. Hitcheock.
Chautusque,	1 S. Whallon.		2 J. II Hanchett.
	2 A. F. Allen.		3 Robert Frazier.
Chemung,	George W. Mason.		4 Obadish J. Owen.
Clinton,	G. T. Thomas.	Ontario,	1 John Trissler.
Cortland,	Horatio Ballard.		2 E. G. Lapham.
Delaware,	1 Albert Edgerton.	Orange,	1 A. Taylor.
	2 Rob't Dimmick.		2 E. N. Madden.
Dutchess,	3 James Mabbitt.		3 E. B. Carpenter.
Erie,	1 I. T.Hatch.	Oswego,	1 A. P. Grant.
	2 4 L. B. Smith.	Control Brown	2 J. B. Higgins.
	W. A. Sutton.	Otsego,	1 D. Woodburn, jr.
	3 Allen Potter.		2 J. S. Sprague.
	4 Pardon Teft.	Putnam.	Saxton Smith.
Essex.	R. C. R. Chase.	Saratoga.	1 Charles Moore.
Franklin.	F. D. Flanders.	St. Lawrence.	1 Preston King.
Genesee,	2 F. M. Drake.	Der den march	2 J. L. Russell.
Greene,	1 George Beach.		3 W. A. Dart.
	2 D. K. Olney.	Steuben,	1 E. F. Church.
Herkimer.	1 J. H. Weester.	E. e. c.	2 C. C. B. Walker.
	2 W. Sponenbergh.	Suffolk,	1 S. H. Nicoll.
Jefferson.	2 Rufus Herrick.	Sunoth,	2 Wm. II. Ludlow.
Lewis,	Seymour Green.	Seneca.	Benjamin Skaats.
Livingston,	I Henry D. Clark.	Sullivan,	G. B. Wooldridge.
Madison,	2 L. P. Clark.	Tioga,	
Monroe.	3 T. N. Foster.	Tompkins.	Hiram A. Beebe.
Moutgomery.	1 W. H. Biggam.	rompkins.	1 N. B. Smith.
tourgomery,	2 John Bowditch.	Titleben.	2 J. R. Speed.
New York.	1 Oliver Charliek.	Ulster,	2 S. S. Ronmell.
		Wayne,	1 He'ry L. Flowers.
	6 R. T. Compton.	***	2 R. W. Ashley.
	11 Stephen II. Feeks.	Wyoming,	John B. Skinner.
Ningara,	1 W. Vandervoort.	Yates,	A. S. Thomas.

It will thus appear that Mr. Skinner was duly elected mporary chairman by a decided majority of the uncontested delegates of the Convention; and that the subsequent proceedings, by which Mr. Grant was made Presilent, and the ticket headed by Robert Kelly for Comptroller nominated, were in all respects regular and authoritative, and the record shows that sixty-eight delegates, who were uncontested, acted in the Convention of which Mr. Grant was chairman. There were thirty-one delegates present whose seats were, there is every reason to believe, wrongfully contested, with a view to ultimate secession, making the whole number of delegates regular-

ly elected and acting together ninety-nine, icases, in the Peruvian Government had pronered and in the Peruvian Government had pronered at the Chineha Islands, but Mr. Clar, the American Minister a return to the Convention after a recess, under the Chineha Islands, but Mr. Clar, the American Minister and the Chineha Islands, but Mr. Clar, the American Government had pronered at the Chineha Islands, but Mr. Clar, the American Minister and the Chineha Islands, but Mr. Clar, the American Government had pronered at the Chineha Islands, but Mr. Clar, the American Minister and physical purchased force. Either or both were to be brought into requisition, as a desperate emergency might servation of order. This had been for several years the circumstances revealing so much bad faith, and such falcustomary place for the sittings of the Democratic State long formed to break down the Democratic party in the Conventions, and was ample and convenient. The usual State, and to rejustall the dynasty of Sewardism, and, by announcement of the place and hour of meeting was made | swerving New York from her place in the national Democracy, to strike the first blow at the Administration of Franklin Pierce. The evidence of such a combination on vention, that several delegates assembled in caucus, by the the part of certain professing Democrats, with the leaders of the most unscrupulous section of the Whig party, mined not to meet at the City Hall, but at some place to had been made manifest in the course of legislation, and be thereafter designated by Mr. Story, chairman of the in the action upon appointments at Albany last winter, State Central committee. Without recognising any such and it was distinctly traceable in the conduct and tone authority in the chairman of the central committee, of the two organs of the combination, the Albany Argus Messrs. Richmond, Ballard, Potter, and Herrick, also and the Albany Evening Journal, nominally antagonistic members of that committee, waited on Mr. Story and in- sheets, acting in concert, and stimulated by motives cratic government, both in the State and National Ad-

> Against such a conspiracy, revealing itself under such flimsy disguises and pretexts of such transparent falsity, uniting with him in the designation of a place, but Mr. Story declined to meet the committee. DEAN RICHMOND,

Ch'n State Central Committee. S. J. TILDEN. WM. H. LUDLOW, JOHN I. MUMFORD. T. H. WESTBROOK, W. A. DART. JOHN BOWDITCH, RUFUS HERRICK, STEPHEN D. DILLYEA. SIMEON B. JEWETT. W. C. RHOADES. ISRAEL T. HATCH.

PETER CAGGER. Secretaries. HORATIO BALLARD, STRACUSE, SEPTEMBER 13, 1853.

EDGEHILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Princeton, N. J. THIS Institution, under the supervision of the Trustees of

the College of New Jersey, will commence its next session on Wednesday, November 2d, 1853. sion on Wednesday, November 2d, 1853.

The location is retired and healthy, the grounds extensive, and the buildings large. A carefully selected library is attached to the institution, which will be increased from time to time, as the interest of the pupils may require.

In the teaching department the Principal will be aided by thoroughly competent assistants. No pains will be spared to afford every facility for a thorough preparation for college or for business life.

The moral character and religious instruction of the pupils is an object of especial solicitude and labor, and all the ar-rangements of the school are made with reference to the formation of good habits and the inculcation of correct principles.

The School Year begins on the first Wednesday of November, and is divided into two sessions of twenty-one weeks each. Vacations in the months of April and October. Terms \$225 per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

For further particulars apply to sep 10-w8ww Rev. T. W. CATTELL, Principal.

AWYER'S FOOLSCAP PAPER and Stationery, made expressly for legal use, ruled with a margin, and olded lengthwise, saving much time and trouble in connecting the sheets together.

Stationery of all kinds, of the best quality to be found in the United States, and also cheaper varieties, some paper as

the United States, and many Color of the United States, and many Steel Pens at 25 cents a gross box.

Envelopes at 10 cents a hundred.

And any articles as low as they can be purchased in New York or elsewhere. For sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S

oct 13 Book and Stationery Store, near 9th street.

## Telegraphic Correspondence.

The President at Baltimore-The Markets. BALTIMORE, Oct. 27 .- President PIERCE arrived here to-day, and visited the Cattle Show. He expressed himself as highly pleased. He visits the Maryland Mechanies' Fair this afternoon and evening.

The steamer's news has unsettled our market. Sales of ,000 bbls. Howard street flour at \$6.25. It is now held higher, but no sales after the news was generally known. The impression is that prices will not permanently advance under this news. Grain steady. About 15,000 bushels wheat offered, and mostly sold at 128 a 127 cents for red to 132 a 137 cents for white. White corn 65 a 68; yellow 68 a 70, and rye unchanged. Whiskey 311, 32, to 321. Ohio stailroad shares sold at 421 a 432.

Great Fire at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 27 .- A great fire occurred here last night, destroying the Howard block, composed of ten of the finest buildings in the State, including the museum and a number of adjoining buildings. The Howard Nock cost \$80,000, and was insured for only \$40,000. The following are the principal losers and the respectae amounts:

Southwick, clothing dealer, \$6,000; William Ellis, dry goods, \$20,000; Leland, music dealer, \$10,000; Atkinson, fancy goods, \$10,000; Howard, furniture warerooms, \$50,000; museum building, \$35,000; Low, shoe dealer, \$7,000; Hodges, carpet dealer, \$20,000; Taber, music dealer, \$9,000; Forbes, lessee of the museum, \$4,000; Calder, druggist, \$6,500; Bostwick, confectioner, \$25,000, and Tyler & Co., furniture dealers, \$25,000. There are a number of other smaller losses which swell the aggregate loss to \$500,000, on which there is only a partial in-

DETROIT, Oct. 21-9 P. M.—The fires in the woods and marshes continue to rage without cessation. There was a slight sprinkling of rain to day, but not enough to do good, and the sky is again clear. Families are com-ing into the city hourly, having been burnt out of their

The Fire in the Woods near Detroit.

Destructive Fire at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Oct. 22 .- A fire broke out this evening in the bakeshop of Robert Getty, situated near the centre of the block bounded by Main, Sycamore, Front, and Second streets. The following is a list of the buildings destroyed: Robert Getty's bakery; Bristol, Wilshire & Co.'s liquor store; Geo. F. Davis & Co.'s pork house;

terms upon which the organization of the united Demo-carcy had been formed in 1849, and upon which, in the ell & Rammelsburg's furniture warehouse, and several warehouses belonging to the Sycamore street buildings. Riot Among Laborers. Pittsburg, Oct. 26.—A bloody riot took place last

two parties of Irish railroad laborers. A party of Connaught men, from the Steubenville Railroad, whilst passing along the National Road to work on the Hempfield Road, met a party of Corkonians, when a terrible row ensued. Two men had their skulls fractured, and were otherwise seriously injured; one is not expected to live. The military and a posse of police were called out to-day, and fifty were arrested, but the others escaped. The prisoners, under a strong guard, are now being examined.

Re-nomination of Mr. Vansant.

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 22 .- The Democratic Convention of the Third Congressional District reassembled this morning, at the call of the President, to take into consideration the declination of Joshua Vansant as their nominee for Congress. After some discussion the convention refused to receive Mr. Vansant's letter of declination, and again placed him in nomination, although he is absent from the city, having left immediately on the publication of his letter. The contest will be a close one between Mr. Vansant and Mr. Preston, who is an inde-pendent Democratic candidate. The Whigs, having made no nomination, will generally vote for Mr. Preston

Railroad Collision-Two Men Killed. LANCASTER, (PA.) OCTOBER 21.—A collision occurred on the railroad bridge, at Contsville, this morning, between a freight train going down and a passenger train coming up. Both engines were disabled, and two men named Williams and Davis, on the frieght train, were killed, and another, name unknown, severely injured. Owing to a short curve near the bridge where the collision occurred, the trains were nearly stopped, not going at more than four miles an hour, consequently no one on the passenger train was injured, and in the last car the shock was

scarcely felt. Arrival of the California Mail.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The steamer Ohio, from Aspin-wall, has arrived with the mails and a million dollars in gold, and a large number of passengers. She left Aspinwall on the 18th instant.

Eighteen deserters from the United States frigate Columbia have been arrested on the Mosquito coast, where they had been creating disturbances, and carried to As-

vernment, had referred the matter to his own Govera-

The Storm of Monday.

Boston, October 28 .- The gale on Monday at Saint John's (N. B.) is said to have been the most fearful experienced during the season. Many vessels with valuable cargoes were driven ashore. The schooner Maria, of St. John's, with a cargo valued at \$25,000, went on the rocks and broke to pieces. Her crew were rescued by the life-boat of the steamer Eastern City. The ship President, of Boston, previously reported wrecked, would prove a total loss. Thirteen of her crew were still on poard, all attempts to rescue them having failed.

Collision at Sea.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 28.—The captain and three of the crew of the schooner Pledge, of Provincetown, before reported as having been run down by the Dutch ship Do-nan, arrived here to-day. Five of the crew of the Pledge who were below at the time were lost. Cholera on Ship-board.

Boston, October 28 .- The remaining emigrants who

escaped the cholera on board the ship Sagadahock left for the West this morning. Whole families were swept away by sickness on board the vessel. Flour Mills Burnt.

BUFFALO, OCTOBER 28 .- The Douglass & Jackson flouring mills at Lockport have been entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$40,000. Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 28.—The flour market to-day was rather active; sales were made of 5,500 bbls. City Mills at \$6.25: A sale of 400 bbls. Howard street at \$6.31—a slight advance. Rye flour \$4.87; cornmeal \$3.75 a \$3.87. About 13,000 bushels wheat offered and part sold at 125 a 128 cents for red to 133 a 137 cts. for white. Sales of 10,000 bushels corn at 66 a 67 cents for white to 66 a 69 for yellow; mixed 62 a 63; Pennsylvania rye 92; Maryland and Virginia 77 a 80; oats: Maryland and Virginia, good to prime, 41 a 43; Pennsylvania 46; inferior, 37 a 39.

The Tobacco market is very quiet. No sales of moment, and prices merely nominal; buyers and sellers holding off. The tendency is to decline. Receipts light. Inspections only about 300 hhds. Sales to-day of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shares at

431 a 447. The money market is tight, but the stringency is mostly confined to speculators. Our legitimate merchants are all considered sound, and most of them very easy.

LA PIERRE HOUSE.

Philadelphia.

OPENED for the accommodation of guests Soptember 29th, 1853.
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Promistors AGENCY

pensions paid to their husbands.

To the widows of those Revolutionary officers and soldiers who were cut off from pensions by marrying after January, 1800, he will guaranty pensions for life, under the act of February.

ruary, 1853.

To all widows who have been enjoying five years' half-pay under the acts of July, 1836, July, 1848, and February, 1849, he will guaranty a continuance of said half-pay for five years

more, under the act of February, 1853.

All marines and sailers who served on the coasts of California and Mexico from 1846 to 1852 and the Arctic Expediction dition are entitled to extra pay.

Widows and children of these who died in the Mexican war

are entitled to pensions.

Fees in all cases moderate, and no charge in any case of the widow or orphan unless the claim be collected and paid

He flatters himself that his long residence in Washington and experience in the transaction of business in the various Departments thereof will afford him great facilities in the colection of all claims.

If necessary, he respectfully refers to the Senators and Members of Congress from Virginia and Texas. Office on K street, between 24th and 25th streets. S. L. LEWIS. oot 21-w3wd&cp